WEST Search History

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DATE: Thursday, November 02, 2006

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L3	(naja adj naja or venom adj ngf or venom adj nerve adj growth adj factor)	220
☐	L2	L1 and (naja adj naja or venom adj ngf or venom adj nerve adj growth adj factor)	2
☐	L1	ADESH	182

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2           "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  AUG 09   INSPEC enhanced with 1898-1968 archive
 NEWS  4  AUG 28   ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
 NEWS  5  AUG 30   CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes
 NEWS  6  SEP 11   CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
 NEWS  7  SEP 21   CA/CAplus fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right
                   truncation
 NEWS  8  SEP 25   CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
 NEWS  9  SEP 25   CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
 NEWS 10  SEP 25   CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine
 NEWS 11  SEP 28   CEABA-VTB classification code fields reloaded with new
                   classification scheme
 NEWS 12  OCT 19   LOGOFF HOLD duration extended to 120 minutes
 NEWS 13  OCT 19   E-mail format enhanced
 NEWS 14  OCT 23   Option to turn off MARPAT highlighting enhancements available
 NEWS 15  OCT 23   CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                   multiple databases
 NEWS 16  OCT 23   The Derwent World Patents Index suite of databases on STN
                   has been enhanced and reloaded
 NEWS 17  OCT 30   CHEMLIST enhanced with new search and display field

 NEWS EXPRESS  JUNE 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01b, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 JUNE 2006.

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8     For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8
 NEWS X25      X.25 communication option no longer available

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:35:33 ON 02 NOV 2006

=> file medline embase biosis
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:35:57 ON 02 NOV 2006

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:35:57 ON 02 NOV 2006
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=> s ADESH
L1            0 ADESH

=> s (naja(w)naja or venom(w)ngf or venom(w)nerve(w)growth(w)factor)
L2         3542 (NAJA(W) NAJA OR VENOM(W) NGF OR VENOM(W) NERVE(W) GROWTH(W)
                FACTOR)

=> s (naja(w)naja) and venom(w)ngf or venom(w)nerve(w)growth(w)factor)
UNMATCHED RIGHT PARENTHESIS 'FACTOR)'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s (naja(w)naja) and (venom(w)ngf or venom(w)nerve(w)growth(w)factor)
L3           12 (NAJA(W) NAJA) AND (VENOM(W) NGF OR VENOM(W) NERVE(W) GROWTH(W)
                FACTOR)

=> dup rem l3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4             7 DUP REM L3 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> dis ibib abs l4 1-7

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 7  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation  on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    2000:133591  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:     PREV200000133591
TITLE:               Detection of nerve growth factor (NGF) in venoms from
                     diverse source: Isolation and characterization of NGF from
                     the venom of honey bee (Apis melifera).
AUTHOR(S):           Lipps, Binie V. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE:    Ophidia Products, Inc., 11320 South Post Oak, Suite 203,
                     Houston, TX, 77035, USA
SOURCE:              Journal of Natural Toxins, (Feb., 2000) Vol. 9, No. 1, pp.
                     13-19. print.
                     ISSN: 1058-8108.
DOCUMENT TYPE:       Article
LANGUAGE:            English
ENTRY DATE:          Entered STN: 12 Apr 2000
                     Last Updated on STN: 4 Jan 2002
AB   Pearce (1973) reported the absence of NGF in the venoms of bees,
     scorpions, spiders, and toads.  Contrary to the negative findings in the
     past, results of this research prove the presence of NGF in bee and
     scorpion venoms.  Venoms from various species of snake, bee, scorpion, and
     toad were screened by two methods: immunological test ELISA using
     antibodies versus mouse NGF and venom NGF and the
     biological test of neurite outgrowth, the characteristic of NGF on PC
     cells.  The presence of NGF was detected in snake, bee, and scorpion
     venoms, but not in toad venom by these tests.  NGF was isolated from bee
     venom by HPLC fractionation using ion exchange chromatography.  The
     molecular weight of bee NGF was found to be 14.0 kDA resolving into a
     single band by PAGE.  The biological activity of bee NGF on PC12 cells was
     found to be 1/10 of the venom NGF.

L4   ANSWER 2 OF 7  EMBASE  COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
     reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:    1999011704  EMBASE
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TITLE: Purification and characterization of a novel NGF from Chinese cobra (Naja naja atra) venom.
AUTHOR: Xiao-Biao L.; Gong-Shan L.; Yu-Yan S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: L. Xiao-Biao, Snake Venom Research Institute, Guangxi Medical University, Nanning, Guangxi 530021, China
SOURCE: Journal of Toxicology - Toxin Reviews, (1998) Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 537-545. .
Refs: 19
ISSN: 0731-3837 CODEN: JTTRD
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
052 Toxicology
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Jan 1999
Last Updated on STN: 15 Jan 1999

AB Nerve Growth Factor (NGF) was demonstrated to play an important role in the neuron system; it was required for the development, maintenance, and differentiation of neuron. NGF was purified from the venom of Chinese cobra (Naja naja atra) by the gel filtration on a Sephadex G-50 column, followed by ion-exchange DEAE Cellulose D52 and CM Sepharose CL-6B column chromatography, and then by FPLC on Superose 12 column. The purified NGF was shown to be homogeneous in SDS-PAGE. In vitro, it possessed the biological activity on inducing the neurites growth of the cultured dorsal root ganglia of chicken embryos. Its molecular weight was estimated to be about 23,000 D. The isoelectric point was near 9.2. It was a glucoprotein containing 0.15% neutral hexose. We determined its terminal amino acid sequence, N-NVDFNSESTR, C-IIGNA. In this report, we also discussed the difference in characterizations between this NGF and other Elapidae venom NGFs.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:399461 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800399461
TITLE: Biological and immunological properties of nerve growth factor from snake venoms.
AUTHOR(S): Lipps, Binie V. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ophidia Products Inc., 11320 South Post Oak, Suite 203, Houston, TX 77035, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Natural Toxins, (June, 1998) Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 121-130. print.
ISSN: 1058-8108.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Sep 1998
Last Updated on STN: 10 Sep 1998

AB Homogeneous preparation of nerve growth factor (NGF) was isolated in purity by two steps HPLC fractionation from venoms of snakes belonging to the major families: Crotalidae, Elapidae, and Viperidae. Biological activity of NGF was tested on PC12 cells for neurite outgrowth and molecular weights were determined by PAGE. Antisera raised against NGFs in Balb/C mice. Immunological cross reactivity for antisera was assayed by ELISA and immunoprecipitin tests. HPLC profiles for the venoms from the species belonging to the same family were identical. The biological and immunological properties of NGFs from different species of snake belonging to the same family were also found to be identical. However, NGFs of venoms from different families of snakes showed differences in properties. Neurite outgrowth on PC12 cells due to NGF from the family Elapidae, especially the cobra species, was greater than NGF from the venoms of Crotalidae and Viperidae, with the exception of N. n. nivea

which showed poor activity and C. potystictus of Crotalidae family having very good activity.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96151320 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8599177
TITLE: Nerve growth factor from the venom of the Chinese cobra Naja naja atra: purification and description of non-neuronal activities.
AUTHOR: Kostiza T; Dahinden C A; Rihs S; Otten U; Meier J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pentapharm Ltd, Basel, Switzerland.
SOURCE: Toxicon : official journal of the International Society on Toxinology, (1995 Oct) Vol. 33, No. 10, pp. 1249-61. Journal code: 1307333. ISSN: 0041-0101.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199604
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 May 1996
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 19 Apr 1996

AB Nerve growth factor (NGF) was separated from crude Naja naja atra venom by using weak cation-exchange chromatography, followed by reversed-phase liquid chromatography. The yield of the purification was 0.2-0.5% (w/w). The mol. wt was determined to be 13,600 and the protein still induced the typical fibre outgrowth of cultured PC-12 cells in a concentration range of 5-10 ng/ml. Beside this neuronal effect we demonstrated non-neuronal effects of cobra venom NGF, such as induction of plasma extravasation and histamine release from whole blood cells. With human leucocyte preparations, including enriched basophils, there was an increase in C5a-induced histamine release, whereas NGF alone was inactive. Cobra NGF was one-tenth as potent as human recombinant NGF, with a half-maximal stimulation occurring at 10 ng/ml. Cobra NGF and human recombinant NGF showed a modulatory effect on histamine release comparable to the haematopoietic growth factor IL-3. Thus, the non-neuronal effects of cobra NGF may account for immunomodulatory activities during inflammatory events.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 7 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:240816 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199140114981; BR40:114981
TITLE: PURIFICATION OF COBRA VENOM NERVE GROWTH FACTOR.
AUTHOR(S): KOSTIZA T [Reprint author]; MEIER J; OTTEN U
CORPORATE SOURCE: PENTAPHARM AG, ENGELGASSE 109, CH-4002 BASEL
SOURCE: Revue Suisse de Zoologie, (1990) Vol. 97, No. 4, pp. 809. Meeting Info.: ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SWISS ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY ON PARASITES IN BIOLOGICAL SYSTEMS, BASEL, SWITZERLAND, APRIL 6-7, 1990. REV SUISSE ZOOL. CODEN: RSZOA6. ISSN: 0035-418X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 May 1991
Last Updated on STN: 21 May 1991

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 88122153 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2448608
TITLE: Monoclonal antibodies against Vipera lebetina venom nerve growth factor cross-react with other snake venom nerve

growth factors.
AUTHOR: Arumae U; Siigur J; Neuman T; Saarma M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Genetics, Academy of Sciences of the Estonian SSR.
SOURCE: Molecular immunology, (1987 Dec) Vol. 24, No. 12, pp. 1295-302.
Journal code: 7905289. ISSN: 0161-5890.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198803
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 8 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 3 Mar 1988

AB Nerve growth factor (NGF) was isolated from the venom of Vipera lebetina and was purified to homogeneity as judged by SDS gel electrophoresis. The biologically active NGF was used to immunize BALB/c mouse, and the spleen cells from immunized mouse were fused with mouse PAI myeloma cells. Forty-seven hybrid cell lines, secreting monoclonal antibodies to V. lebetina NGF, were isolated and nine of them purified from ascitic fluids. The isolated antibodies define two partially overlapping epitopes of the V. lebetina NGF which are not involved in the biological activity of the molecule. Both epitopes are also present on the beta-NGF from the mouse salivary gland and on the NGFs from the following snake venoms: V. lebetina, V, ursini, V, berus berus, Echis carinatus, Bungarus caeruleus, Agkistrodon halys, Naja naja oxiana, Naja naja atra and Naja naja, but not on the bovine seminal plasma NGF. The mol. wts of the NGFs in these snake venoms were determined by Western immunoblot with monoclonal antibodies. The mol. wts of the NGFs from V. ursini (37,000), E. carinatus (36,000, 44,000) and A. halys (29,000) were determined for the first time.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 7 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 87302963 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3621902
TITLE: Monoclonal antibody immunoaffinity chromatography of the nerve growth factor from snake venoms.
AUTHOR: Siigur J; Arumae U; Neuman T; Siigur E; Saarma M
SOURCE: Comparative biochemistry and physiology. B, Comparative biochemistry, (1987) Vol. 87, No. 2, pp. 329-34.
Journal code: 2984730R. ISSN: 0305-0491.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198710
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 5 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 22 Oct 1987

AB 1. Pure monoclonal antibodies to Vipera lebetina venom nerve growth factor have been isolated by affinity chromatography using CNBr-agarose bound antigen. 2. Nerve growth factors from ten snake venoms (Vipera lebetina, Vipera russellii, Vipera berus berus, Vipera ursini, Echis carinatus, Agkistrodon halys, Bungarus caeruleus, Naja naja oxiana, Naja naja, Naja naja atra) were purified using monoclonal antibodies against NGF linked to BrCN-activated agarose.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	19.27	19.48

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 15:42:22 ON 02 NOV 2006

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Oct 27, 2006 (20061027/UP).